

*With Compliments
E. J. M.*

RAPPORTS

DE

L'INSPECTEUR MÉDICAL

ET

BACTÉRIOLOGISTE

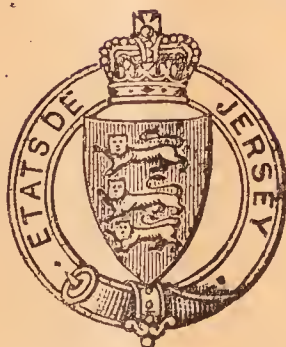
ET DES

INSPECTEURS SANITAIRE,

POUR L'ANNÉE

- 1926 -

Présentés au Comité Sanitaire, le 25 Juillet 1927.



JERSEY :

J.-T. BIGWOOD, IMPRIMEUR DES ETATS,
13, BROAD STREET.



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AU COMITÉ SANITAIRE.

L'An 1927, le 25^e jour de Juillet.

LECTURE a été donnée des Rapports de l'Inspecteur Médical et Bactériologiste et des deux Inspecteurs Sanitaire, pour l'année 1926, avec Tableaux y relatifs.

Le Comité a ordonné que lesdits Rapports soient imprimés avec les Tableaux et les Relevés y annexés, pour être ensuite distribués aux Membres des Etats.

ERNEST LE SUEUR,

Greffier.



*To the President and Members of the Sanitary
Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,—

In presenting this year's report, the chief event of the year undoubtedly is the extension of the District Nursing Service and the formation of the Federation.

It is regretted that the whole Island has not been catered for. It was hoped that the fees paid for work done in the Laboratory could be ear-marked for the paying for nurses in districts which at present are unable to afford them. It is these very districts which are most in need of help from trained nurses. The question of not being able to afford to shorten the days of sickness or to lessen the number of beds in Hospital ; is to say the least, paradoxical, and it is sincerely hoped that if a grant cannot be made by the State, at least some way may be found to allot the Laboratory fees to the furthering of Public Health Work.

The Statistical figures for the year are satisfactory and a record is registered in the death rate under one year, which stands at 58.4 per 1000 births, the previous lowest was 73 per 1000 births in 1925.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. JANVRIN MARETT, Lieut.-Col.,
M.O.H. States, Jersey.

JERSEY.

The Island of Jersey is the largest and the most Southern of the Channel Islands Group. It has an acreage of 28,717 acres, giving roughly a population of 1.74 persons to the acre.

Population Census 1921..... 49,519 inhabitants.
Estimated Population 1926 ... 50,000 inhabitants.

The estimated population has been retained at the same figure for the last three years. The Birth rate has been in excess of the Death rate for the whole of this period, but the increase under this heading is possibly counterbalanced by the migration factor. Going through estimates of population in past records, where an increase in population would have been expected, it has proved necessary in the census years to reduce the figure of the number of inhabitants. As the question of this figure, from the annual report point of view is a matter of the "display on the window" this is not the "vital" question and an underestimate of the figure is of no consequence.

Migration is a big factor and to arrive at an estimate can only be problematical. Comparing figures for Town and Country, those for the Town are improving considerably, whilst those for the country show very little improvement.

ADMINISTRATION.

No legislation has taken place during the year, "Recommendations for proposed Sanitary requirements for temporary dwellings on plots of ground" have been printed.

The year is notable for the work done by Voluntary organisations.

The formation of the Federation of District Nursing Associations is the most noteworthy event of the year, the amount of good that will come out of this forward step is incalculable and is bound to increase with time. The East and Centre of the Island have formed new districts, it is regretted that the West of the Island, where the deficiency in weight of the School child is most marked, is unable to find nurses, it is sincerely hoped that before long this condition will be remedied and that by universal consent adequate arrangements will be made. The figures of visits paid in St. Helier by the District Nurses during the year amounted to 9789, of these 3483 visits were made to 124 free cases. In reality it means that but for the nurses a third of the cases would have had to have institutional treatment at a cost to the Poor Rate.

The above visits do not include the Voluntary work carried out by the Infant Welfare Centre, this is reflected in the low figure for the death rate of Infants under 1 year of age. St. Helier with a population greater than the remainder of the Island having fewer deaths, viz :—

Deaths under 1 year in St. Helier ... 21	} Total 50
in Country Parishes ... 29	
Deaths under 5 years in St. Helier ... 27	} Total 63
in Country Parishes ... 36	

Comparing these figures with those for 1922, the total deaths were 68 and 85 respectively. In last year's report, the figures were given for the quinquennial periods from 1915 when the figure was 108.3 per 1,000, the corresponding figure for 1926 being 58.4 per 1,000 births.

MILK SUPPLY.

The effort to supply a clean milk is being carried on by a few farmers. A good few have heard of pasteurisation of milk, but have not grasped the fact that pasteurisation of unclean milk is giving a sense of false security. Examinations of such milks is evidence of the futility of trying short cuts. What is required is, care of the health of the cow and cleanliness is what is so necessary. To see cows with teats covered with masses of warts, is to recognise that no washing of the udders takes place. The presence of these warts is due to bacterial infection and its consequent irritation, but further, to try and cleanse a warty surface is asking the impossible.

With the poor outlook for the future of the potato and tomato industries, many farmers are deciding to take up dairy farming, this means increasing the number of their cattle but very few have thought of providing adequate accommodation for the increase in stock, with the result that the overflow is being housed in old chicken houses and other totally inadequate accommodation. All that can result from this overcrowding is pecuniary loss to the individual, cruelty to the animal and an indifferent milk supply. It is an unwritten law that one cow requires one vergee of pastureland and yet there are farms with a definite number of vergees of pastureland and with stall accommodation in no way proportionate to the pasturage.

If we want to be free from diseases carried by milk we require bye-laws which will insist that milk for sale comes from healthy cattle, properly housed and that the milk is handled in a clean way ; Pasteurisation alone will not suffice.

We can assist the farmer and ourselves if we took to drinking more milk, a pint of milk per day per

child is what we should aim at, at present in many families it is a tin of milk occasionally. This was brought to the notice of the Public when it was found that several boys at a summer camp, boys at least 10 or 12 years of age, had never drunk fresh milk.

FOODSTUFFS.

With the passing of legislation in England, making it illegal to dose an unsuspecting public with preservatives, one would expect similar legislation in Jersey.

The attention of the housewife must be drawn to the fact that fresh foods without preservatives will deteriorate more rapidly and that in future, when buying foodstuffs, it should be in smaller quantities and as efficient storage as possible should be provided. Foodstuffs decompose through the action of germs, food should therefore be well protected from dust and from dirt, the cooler the place of storage the greater the delay in the growth of these germs.

In the 1923 report reference was made to improper and unintelligent methods of feeding, improper because sufficient energy is not expended in the cooking of fresh foods. No doubt this is due to the fact that the young housewife of today finds it easier to make use of tinned foods and cannot find time owing to the necessary round of amusements.

The question of what constitutes a good wholesome diet is a temperance question, many people are rabid on the subject; undoubtedly in an agricultural island we should be able to produce a sturdy stock by eating such foodstuffs as could normally be expected to be obtained here. Wholemeal bread is now available for all and undoubtedly bread made from whole grain is more wholesome

than bread made from decorticated grain, just as unpolished rice is more wholesome than polished rice. The generation accustomed to white bread is bound to find that wholemeal is harder to digest, because it requires more mastication, to which it has grown unaccustomed.

The preparation of bread also requires bringing up to date, it is time that mechanical mixers were compulsory. With the old method of making bread by hand mixing, it is not surprising to come across cases of Baker's Itch, the trouble arises as a result of insufficient removal of the dough by washing and sufferers consider it a hardship to be prevented from carrying on their work whilst in the acute stage. In one case a firm installed machinery for mixing, but small bake houses are unable to do this and seem unwilling to believe that ample ablution accommodation would cause the disease to be of rare occurrence.

During the year, imported apples were examined by the States Analyst for the presence of Arsenic, it was evident that the interior of apples did not contain any traces of this poison, which was found in traces on the skins and was no doubt the result of the spraying of orchards.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Owing to the continued fall in the incidence of Infectious Diseases, the number of examinations of water samples has also fallen.

The result of the supervision of wells, is seen in the lessened notifications of intestinal infectious diseases, which for the last five years have respectively been as follows :—

1922—8, 1923—28, 1924—38, 1925—10, 1926—8.

Total 92.

It is noticeable that water borne diseases are more frequent in the country parishes and in dwellings situated on the banks of certain streams. Of the 92 cases, 37 occurred in St. Helier and 55 in the Country Parishes. Of the 37 cases in St. Helier practically all had a history of drinking well water drawn from shallow wells, situated within a few feet of "The Brook."

The question of the provision of a larger source of water for the Waterworks Company is one that has been engaging the attention of the Company, of the States Analyst and of the Public Health Department.

In the 1925 Report reference was made to the clause in the Old Jersey Waterworks Charter, which has lapsed, forbidding the pollution of certain streams; legislation is required to assist in the prevention of the pollution of all streams and if any reason be necessary for this, one has only to refer to "The Brook" which runs through the town of St. Helier and which it has been the custom to use as a sewer, alongside this stream are sunk shallow wells, many of which have been condemned on an examination carried out as a result of the occurrence of a case of Typhoid Group Fever.

As regards water for Waterworks purposes required from the St. Peter's Valley Stream, the amount of pollution at the lower end of its course is such that the only feasible thing to do is to have an intake as near as possible to the source of the stream and to pipe from there.

The efficiency of the Mechanical filters which have been installed by the Waterworks Company has been found to be satisfactory, the filtered water receiving further filtration through the usual sand filters.

For water from the St. Peter's Valley Stream, double filtration through the mechanical filters is

recommended, first on its being pumped to Vicart Reservoir and again on its being drawn off from there. Should it be necessary, Chlorination immediately before pumping to the service reservoir, would render the water safe for consumption.

The solvent action of acid waters on metals has been to the fore during the year and in addition to lead, copper and zinc have been found in solution.

With reference to the presence of copper, not only was the water an acid water, but two pipes, one of lead and one of copper had been run into the well and were touching each other, the pipes where they were in contact were burnished, galvanic action apparently taking place.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The year has passed without any work having been carried out on the extension of sewers. The districts, where this work has been asked for, are urgently needing sewers and the question has to be raised as drainage schemes in these areas are at a stand still.

The allowing of "night soil" to impregnate the ground near and in some instances under dwelling houses is what has occurred and this has proceeded until no fresh ground is available.

"Proposed Sanitary requirements for temporary dwellings on plots of ground" have been printed in view of the fact that Article 4 of the *Règlements Sanitaires* opens with the sentence:—"Les propriétaires de maisons seront tenus d'établir des latrines et égouts convenables." The word "convenables" appears to be the hitch, but surely "suitability" refers to suitability from the Sanitary point of view. Whatever it may be supposed to refer to, the result

is that there are portions of our coast which are overcrowded and conditions are anything but what they should be.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

This question requires serious consideration. In the town of St. Helier there is a proper weekly collection, but unfortunately on occasions the destructor has been run as a power station and then dust carts have been seen wending their way to one or other of the disused dumps in the country. The attempt to fill up valleys with decaying organic matter, only results in the pollution of the streams flowing through those valleys. Such tips not only harbour rats, but also give rise to plagues of flies, and other foul insects.

It is now well known that a rat infested area is due to defective drains, with the result that people are willing to put up with rats rather than go to the expense of having their drainage systems put right. It is in the country parishes where a considerable improvement could be effected that we see the worst results. Of the 7 deaths from Infantile Diarrhœa all were in the country and of the 50 deaths under 1 year of age, 21 occurred in St. Helier with a population of 26,000 and 29 in the country parishes with a population of 24,000, giving ratios per 1000 inhabitants of .8 and 1.2 respectively.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

During the last five years, this subject has been referred to, appeals have been made to the working classes themselves, to Philanthropists and last year it was stated that "the building of working class" "dwellings at a moderate rental is not a commercial

proposition.” The only assistance has again come from Philanthropists. Legislation only can bring the housing problem to the level of that of other countries. Houses that are being built by individuals for their own use are often not built on efficient plans, and frequently the materials used are unsuitable.

The question of Bungalow sites which has been commented on during the last five years is as unsatisfactory as ever in spite of the drawing up of recommendations for Sanitary requirements. With conditions such as they are in the Island, where on all sides one hears of depression in Agriculture, those who consider themselves to have foresight, are thinking of making a living out of dairy farming or out of visitors, but in neither case are they facing the propositions squarely. As regards cattle, housing has been mentioned, as regards human beings the same thing applies.

Visitors must be suitably housed, this does not mean room accommodation only, it also includes all those details such as water and Sanitary conveniences, to say nothing as regards trivialities which are to be found for attracting visitors.

Just as competition is killing the agricultural prospects of the island so will competition kill, what might be called the “third crop” the visitors. Other holiday resorts boom their sanitation, which undoubtedly attracts, so here in Jersey if we wish to be with other holiday resorts, we must put ourselves out to study the visitor, although undoubtedly the presence of visitors, more especially those who are seeking to regain their lost health, is an added burden to the Island.

Zymotic Diseases.

The Zymotic Deaths registered during the year were as under :—

Measles	1
Scarlet Fever	—
Whooping Cough	—
Diphtheria	2
Enteric Fever Group	1
Diarrhœa	12
<hr/>	
Total.....	15

giving a Zymotic death rate of .3 per 1000 inhabitants.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The total number of cases notified was 154, 58 in St. Helier, the remainder in the Country Parishes.

MEASLES, 49 cases were reported, the tail end of last year's epidemic, which starting in St. Helier, travelled first to the western parishes then to the northern and ended in the eastern parishes.

SCARLET FEVER gave rise to 15 notifications, all the cases were mild in type.

SMALL POX. No cases occurred. Should this disease gain a footing in the Island, it would pick out the unprotected, the Jersey born inhabitants ; the English and French population are vaccinated and many recently, owing to the presence of this disease in neighbouring countries.

DIPHTHERIA.—Twenty one cases including three carriers are recorded, but it is regretted that there were two deaths.

If people would appreciate that the danger in this disease is delay in the administration of antitoxin and that antitoxin administered within 24 hours of onset, reduces the mortality to nil, there would not

be any cause for recording a death from this disease. Of the three carriers, one is a nurse who after months of treatment, still remains a carrier and under treatment. She arrived in the Island, engaged by an Institution and within a fortnight there was an outbreak of Diptheria in the institution which gave rise to three cases, all the staff and inmates were examined, with the result that the nurse was found to be the cause. Treatment to date has been the usual local antiseptics, with no benefit. Examination by the nose and throat specialist showed nothing, but with vaccine treatment a focal reaction was obtained and the left inferior turbinate bone has been incriminated. The complete work on this case will be detailed in the next annual report.

ENTERIC FEVER GROUP was responsible for 8 notifications, 7 of these being in young persons, one death from Para B. is recorded and this was contracted in France.

EPIDEMIC INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE appears to exist, its cause has not been ascertained, owing to the lack of specimens for examination, it appears to be mild and seasonal.

Of the 12 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases, 7 were in infants under 1 year and 4 were over the age of 65.

TUBERCULOSIS, 48 cases were notified and 53 deaths were registered for all forms of the disease, 46 were due to lung, 4 to Meningitis and 3 to other forms. The work that is being done on this disease calls for a section on its own. The incidence of the disease shows a fall.

In 1922 there were 86 cases all forms TB.

In 1923	„	62	„	„	„
In 1924	„	65	„	„	„
In 1925	„	49	„	„	„
In 1926	„	53	„	„	„

PNEUMONIA, 11 cases were notified. Twenty-nine deaths due to this disease were registered during the year, of which 11 were over 65 years. Pneumonia was made a notifiable disease owing to the fact that deaths from this disease are registered all the year round, with hardly any appreciable difference between Summer and Winter. Some of these Pneumonias are due to Monilia infection and specimens of Sputum should accompany all notifications of Pneumonia.

LABORATORY.

The number of specimens examined during the year was 1773, a rise of 446 on 1925, the increase being accounted for by the greater number of Sputa examined. In 1925, 525 Sputa were dealt with and this year the number rose to 917.

Apart from Vaccines for Tuberculosis and Moniliasis, 33 vaccines were dealt with, the majority for Bacillurias.

The work in connection with lung diseases forms a considerable proportion of the total. Put briefly ; lung cases are divided into 3 groups :—

1. Cases of Monilia infection, these usually, on the examination of Sputum show a heavy mixed infection of Streps and Cocci and Monilia may be seen together with mycelial forms of Fungus. On growing out on Tryp-Agar or on Agar, the typical round glossy opaque white colonies of Monilia can be picked out. Such cases are treated, as has previously been stated, with Monilia vaccine and increasing doses of K.I.

2. Cases of Tubercle infection, microscopic examination shows the presence of the organisms, either as long granular forms, generally chronic cases, or shorts forms, acute cases. The most amenable to vaccine treatment are those where no other organisms are appreciable, such are treated with TB. vaccine, where the Tubercle is grown in Trypsin.
3. Cases of mixed Monilia and Tubercle, the severe type shows both organisms under the microscope, but all cases of Tubercle have the Sputum put up for the growth of Monilia and if found present, the Monilia is usually dealt with first and after undergoing the recognised course of vaccine, the patient is put on to Tubercle Vaccine. There are two reasons for this :—the first is that in Vitro, Tubercle and Monilia grow in Symbiosis, the former requiring an alkaline and the latter an acid medium, and it has been found that the presence of Monilia is of grave import to a tuberculous patient. The second reason is that Monilia is easily dealt with by the appropriate treatment ; coincident with the elimination of Monilia, the temperature falls, the patient begins to gain in weight and the T.B. in the sputum diminishes.

Thirty-nine cases of Tubercle have been dealt with during the year. The following table shows the result of treatment, all cases had T.B. present in sputum and the majority had Monilia, the cases are not picked.

Vaccine treatment has been available since 1923 but figures only refer to 1926.

TOTAL 39 CASES.

Complete course Died	7.	1 died of Diabetes, 1 of Double Pneumonia.
Incomplete course Died	7.	lowest number of doses 2, highest 8.
Stationary	2.	1 has had 27 injections and 1, 11 injections.
Unknown but alive.....	3.	lost touch.
Improved T.B. present	7.	Improvement means addition of weight from 7 lbs. up to 31 lbs.
Improved No T.B.....	13.	General health returned to apparent normal.

P. JANVRIN MARETT, Lt.-Col.
M.O.H. States Jersey.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Estimated Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Death Rate for		Deaths under 1 year.		Marriages.	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Number	Rate
50,000	856	17.1	709	14.18	Lung .9 All forms 1.08	1.82	50	58.4	337	6.74

TABLE II.
PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS, 1926.

	Total.	under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 and up.
Total Deaths	709	50	14	10	31	62	169	373
Rate per cent.	99.993	7.052	1.974	1.410	4.372	8.744	23.836	52.609

TABLE III.

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, NOTIFIED DURING 1926.

Number of Cases notified at ages in years.										Total Cases notified in each Parish.											
	At all Ages.	under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & up		St. Helier	St. Mary	St. Martin	St. Lawrence	St. John	Grouville	St. Peter	St. Ouen	St. Saviour	St. Brelade	St. Clement	Trinity
Diphtheria	18	—	5	7	1	4	1	—		13	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Diphtheria Carrier	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Diphtheria ...	21	—	5	7	2	5	1	1		16	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever	15	—	2	10	2	1	—	—		7	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	1
Typhoid Group	8	—	1	3	3	—	1	—		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
Tubercle of Lung, etc.	48	—	—	2	15	24	6	1		21	1	2	2	—	4	2	4	4	3	1	4
Measles	49	1	17	28	3	—	—	—		7	1	2	—	2	25	4	1	—	—	6	1
Pneumonia	11	—	1	3	—	2	2	3		2	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	1
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia																					
Neonatorum ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	154	2	26	53	25	33	10	5		58	3	8	2	3	30	9	9	8	7	10	7

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1926.—ISLAND OF JERSEY.

DISEASES.	All ages	under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 & up
Paratyphoid B	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Influenza	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Puerperal Septicaemia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Tubercle of Lung	46	—	—	—	—	13	19	12	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Malignant Diseases	89	—	—	—	—	1	5	33	50
Bronchitis	42	3	2	1	—	—	2	7	27
Broncho-Pneumonia	22	2	1	1	—	—	1	5	12
Pneumonia	29	3	—	2	2	1	3	7	11
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
Cerebral Hoemorrhage	72	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	53
Heart Disease	105	1	—	—	—	3	6	29	66
Appendicitis	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
Other Intestinal Diseases.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	8
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Nephritis	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	8
Congenital Malformations, etc. ...	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	21	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	6
Suicide	6	—	—	—	1x	5	—	—	—
Other Defined Diseases	153	3	1	—	—	1	1	21	113
Diseases ill-defined	11	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	3
Total deaths	709	50	6	8	10	31	62	169	373
Rate per cent.	99.993	7.052	.846	1.128	1.410	4.372	8.744	23.836	52.609
				1.974					

TABLE V.

TABLE OF LABORATORY SPECIMENS RECEIVED DURING 1926.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Totals.
Nature of Specimen					
Sputum (Negative)	54	56	83	108	301
Sputum (Positive)	130	121	193	172	616
Sputum for Vaccine	8	—	3	1	12
Urine Chemical	28	30	18	22	98
Urine Bacteriological ...	20	36	49	58	163
Swabs, Throat	29	14	134	76	253
Swabs, Nasal	11	6	22	13	52
Smears, various	7	4	20	1	32
Foeces for Parasites	6	2	2	2	12
Foeces Bacteriological ...	14	21	23	10	68
Milk	4	—	—	5	9
Water	17	28	15	13	73
Swabs, Eye	2	2	—	—	4
Blood Films	3	2	4	1	10
Vaccines, various	2	3	—	—	5
Vaccines, Teeth	1	2	2	—	5
Blood Differential Count.	3	—	2	1	6
Blood Culture	1	1	—	—	2
Urine Vaccines	2	—	4	5	11
Blood for Widal	—	7	7	1	15
Various	5	5	4	12	26
Totals	347	340	585	501	1773

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
ROYAL SQUARE,
JERSEY.

*To the President and Members of the States' Sanitary
Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report giving details and particulars of work carried out by me in connection with the Sanitary administration of No. 1 District during the year ending December 31st, 1926.

INSPECTIONS.

1,553 inspections, re-inspections (to supervise, examine and test work, etc.) and miscellaneous visits were made, details and results of which are given hereunder.

The inspections recorded are again distributed fairly evenly over the whole of the district, the time spent in visits to the rural parishes being almost identical with that spent in the town and suburbs.

NOTICES, &c.

143 Informal Intimations and Sanitary Notices were served on owners and occupiers in respect of defects found in the course of inspection. It was necessary to serve three Notices only through the Constables, all other Notices being transmitted direct from this office and complied with, with few exceptions, in due course. 124 additional communications were sent relative to Notices served. 7 detailed reports were submitted in connection with Sanitary surveys of various premises.

The number of callers during the year was approximately 350.

The notable increase in the requests for advice on various matters appertaining to sanitation is very encouraging. The importance of this may be more fully realized if the absence of building and drainage bye-laws is emphasized. At present there is no law requiring owners and builders to submit plans of proposed work for the approval of this department, with the result that it is no uncommon thing to condemn improper and insanitary work executed within recent years ; hence, requests for advice and supervision are welcomed and assistance gladly given in order to encourage a higher standard of work and obviate the necessity of condemning improper work at a future date.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year. It is gratifying to be able to mention that the whole of the improvements to properties tabulated in the last three Annual Reports have been effected without recourse to litigation, though it must be admitted that in many cases it was only by exercising great tact and patience that proceedings were prevented.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 132 visits were made to premises where cases of notifiable infectious disease had occurred. These include all re-visits made for the purpose of following up Notices served for defects found, etc.

A thorough inspection is carried out in every case, the necessary investigations making it evident that the majority of cases were associated with defects in the domestic sanitary arrangements. All defects were subsequently remedied under supervision.

COMPLAINTS.

96 complaints were received from various sources during the year. The premises to which they

related were promptly inspected and Notices served for the abatement of any nuisances found. These are dealt with under their respective headings.

DAIRY FARMS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

96 inspections were made in connection with Dairy Farms, Dairies and Milkshops.

In regard to Dairy Farms, I can but repeat previous remarks—Whilst considerable improvement can be recorded, there is still room for further improvement ; the drainage, cowshed accommodation and general sanitation leave much to be desired and offer a large field for future operations.

The continued inspection of dairy farms makes it more obvious that the *Règlement* relating to dairies and milkshops needs amending, or a companion, to extend to farms. The farm may be termed, to use a colloquialism, the “ business end ” of the public milk supply, yet there is an absence of legislation providing for the proper control and supervision at the farm, therefore the “ *Règlement sur le Débit du Lait* ” must be described as inadequate and the present position regarding the public milk supply as unsatisfactory.

Numerous complaints were received during the year of dirty milk and of the bad keeping properties of the milk. The dairies from which the milk was obtained were inspected and in the majority of cases found to be in satisfactory condition, thus giving further evidence that the trouble really originates at the source.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS : The number of milkshops on No. 1 District licensed for the sale of milk is now 24. Three new licenses and one transfer were granted and two licences cancelled during the year. When considering applications for new licenses for the sale of milk efforts are made to raise the standard set when the *Règlement sur le Débit*

du Lait was first passed, it being realized that the customary leniency shewn on the adoption of any new enactment was shewn in connection with this Règlement.

The usual periodical inspection of dairies has been carried out and the general condition found to be satisfactory.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

88 inspections were made to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Included in the work carried out under this heading are alterations and improvements to two large boarding houses, two hotels and a much frequented cabaret. The inspection of these premises revealed unsatisfactory conditions and defects which were remedied in due course by the respective owners. Amongst the improvements effected were :—

The abolition of inadequate and insanitary conveniences and the provision of adequate and proper sanitary accommodation.

Alterations and improvements to the drainage systems.

Improvements to kitchens, food stores, etc.

Provision of proper refuse receptacles.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

22 inspections were made in connection with offensive trades.

Unfortunately in Jersey these trades are not controlled by bye-laws, it is therefore somewhat difficult to ensure the satisfactory management. Several complaints were received of nuisances arising from the premises where offensive trades were carried on. The complaints received attention and defects discovered were remedied as satisfactorily as circumstances would permit. Frequent inspection is apparently necessary in connection with these premises.

BAKEHOUSES.

32 inspections were made to bakehouses.

Additional time has been devoted to the inspection of baker's shops and bakehouses and the condition of many proved the necessity of increased inspection. The chief defects reported were :— The omission of general cleansing and lime-washing ; absence of a proper provision store ; absence of proper refuse receptacles ; insanitary conveniences and drain-inlets.

WORKROOMS AND WORKSHOPS.

36 inspections have been made in connection with workrooms and workshops. Sanitary defects were discovered and duly remedied at several establishments inspected.

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD SAMPLING.

57 inspections were made to premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale.

The following articles, found on inspection to be unfit for consumption, were surrendered voluntarily and destroyed as trade refuse :—

Fish (Caplin).....	4 barrels (each containing 100 lbs.
Beef.....	1 Forequarter.
Bacon	1 Danish Gammon.
Bacon	116 lbs.
Raspberries	71 tins.
Pine apple	71 tins.
Plums	25 tins.
Peaches.....	1 tin.
Apricots	1 tin.
Lobster	1 tin.
Salmon	1 tin.
Tongue	1 tin.
Pork and Beans	1 tin.
Asparagus	1 tin.
Beef	1 tin.

The inspection of premises where food is exposed for sale furnished further evidence of an old trouble, viz.—The inadequate protection from various forms of contamination, such as flies, dust and filth. The following extract from a reliable journal is rather appropriate and worthy of quotation—“ Street dust blown into a prominent Surgeon’s eye, and afterwards extracted, yielded tubercle and diphtheria bacilli when cultivated.” Yet meat, milk, bread and other foodstuffs are not adequately protected against such forms of contamination. Apart from the question of disease prevention, there is a satisfactory feeling (may be only the sense of ordinary decency) in having one’s food protected from dirt and flies.

53 samples of food have been taken under the provisions of the “ Loi touchant la Falsification des Denrées.”

The following table shows the number and nature of the samples submitted for analysis :—

NATURE OF SAMPLE.	Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	34	34	—
Margarine	6	—	6
Butter	1	1	—
Coffee	5	5	—
Flour	1	1	—
Icing Sugar	1	1	—
Pastry “ Matches ”	1	—	1
Cream gateau.....	1	—	1
Cream meringue	1	—	1
Chocolate	1	1	—
Anchovy Paste	1	1	—
Total	53	44	9

Appended is a table shewing details and action taken regarding the samples reported as being adulterated :—

No. of Sample.	ARTICLE.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
179	Pastry " Matches "...	Boric acid present.	Vendor cautioned. Sample of ingredients procured. Informal sample procured in connection with pastry " Matches." Confectioner cautioned regarding its use.
193	Margarine	Admixture of boric acid, 26 grains per lb.	
196	Margarine	Admixture of boric acid, 26 grains per lb.	} No proceedings. Vendors cautioned.
197	Margarine	Admixture of boric acid, 7 grains per lb.	
198	Margarine	Admixture of boric acid, 20 grains per lb.;.....	
205	Margarine	Admixture of boric acid, 1.16 grains per lb.	} Informal samples submitted for analysis by vendor. Results of analysis transmitted.
206	Margarine	Admixture of boric acid, 0.60 grains per lb.	
225	Cream gateau	A trace of boric acid. ...	} Informal or " test " samples.
226	Cream meringue	A trace of boric acid. ...	

It is satisfactory to note that all the samples of milk submitted for analysis were certified by the Official Analyst to be genuine.

In regard to the samples of margarine found to be adulterated, the amount of boric acid detected in samples Nos. 196 and 198 was exceptionally large. At the request of your Committee the vendors were cautioned by letter emphasizing the large amount of margarine consumed by the poorer classes also its use as a substitute in the preparation of certain foodstuffs, and pointing out the desirability of providing an article free from preservatives. This matter is receiving further attention.

WATER SUPPLY.

45 samples of water were collected for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

13 wells and 4 rain-water cisterns were found to be polluted. 7 wells and 9 rain-water cisterns were cleansed and repaired and one new well constructed. It was necessary to close 3 wells which were found to be seriously polluted and beyond repair. 10 properties were provided with the Waterworks Service.

The water from one well was found on analysis to contain lead in solution ($\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain per gallon). The well received the necessary attention.

In many parts of the island shallow wells are the only sources of drinking water for a large number of isolated houses, groups of cottages and farms. Such wells are often found to be not only improperly constructed and unprotected in their surroundings, but the insufficiency of the supply is such as to affect adversely personal and home cleanliness as well as the satisfactory management of dairy farming.

HOUSE DRAINAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL, &c.

Two fees of 30/- and one fee of 15/- were paid to the States' Treasurer for the inspection and testing of drains and sanitary fittings of certain properties.

The smoke-test was applied on 56 occasions to the drainage systems of various properties. 23 water-tests were applied in connection with new work.

Numerous defects were found on testing and exposing drains and sanitary fittings.

Frequently a Notice is served for the remedying of what appears to be, from superficial observation, a minor defect, such as an obsolete drain inlet or W.C. basin, which could be remedied at a small cost. On exposing the drain to make the necessary connection work is revealed of which a mechanic with but an elementary knowledge of drainage work would be ashamed. Consequently owing to this

“ scamped ” and faulty work the cost of remedying the trouble is perhaps double or treble, much to the annoyance of the owner of the property who generally realizes that had the original work been carried out under efficient supervision the extra expenditure would have been avoided.

Included in the new work tested is the drainage work carried out in connection with 19 houses erected at Belmont Place; the whole of the drainage (approximately 450 feet) was examined and tested on completion.

Further complaints were received during the year regarding the unsatisfactory conditions still prevailing at Five Oaks, Grève d’Azette and First Tower, owing to the absence of a public sewer in these districts. In view of the fact that sewerage schemes have been proposed and considered for these localities it would obviously be unreasonable to request owners of property to carry out extensive alterations and improvements which would be useless when the sewers are provided; for this reason action concerning most of the complaints has been deferred with the hope that the very necessary sewerage schemes will soon be fait accompli.

HOUSING, &c.

Little improvement can be recorded in connection with the housing situation. House inspection revealed further appalling conditions and numerous cases of overcrowding. Though regrettable, it must be admitted that a large number of houses occupied by the poorer classes are dilapidated and unfit for habitation and should really be condemned and demolished, but the lack of suitable houses makes such a course impossible at present therefore the general policy has been to repair such houses as to be passably habitable for the time being.

In fairness to owners of property it must be mentioned that many housing defects were found to

be due to dirty and destructive tenants. Some of these people are disgustingly dirty and of filthy habits, and give endless work to this department. A large number of houses were found to be in a verminous condition owing to the tenant's neglect ; houses were duly disinfected and the occupiers reprimanded.

Many cases of rent profiteering by landlords and tenant-landlords were again discovered. The two following cases were particularly scandalous—(1) A house in St. Helier subdivided, converted into a tenement dwelling and let to several families at a rental of £5 9s. 0d. per week. (2) Another house similarly converted and let at a weekly rental of £4 9s. 0d. On inspecting No. 1 it was found that there were but two water-closets for 23 adults and 26 children, and although attics were occupied as living and sleeping apartments the only water-supply was situated in the basement. At No. 2 there was one water-closet for 16 adults and 16 children—The owner of the premises considered this sufficient and was quite indignant when requested to provide additional accommodation. There is scarcely need to mention that both the houses referred to were seriously overcrowded.

In the course of inspection it was found that eight bungalows had been erected, and were occupied as permanent dwellings, on a plot of land in the suburb. Although there is a public sewer in the district not one bungalow had a proper sanitary convenience or drain. Notices were served and the necessary drainage and sanitary accommodation provided by the respective owners.

In response to complaints the whole of the bungalows on Fauvic Common were inspected. Nuisances were found to exist thereon, notably the absence of proper drainage and means of sewage disposal, also the improper storage and disposal of

domestic refuse. A detailed Report was submitted regarding the matter and the respective owners of the bungalows notified of the defects found—The matter is at present receiving the consideration of your Committee and will be more fully reported upon later.

TABLE OF SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

DRAINAGE—

Drains tested	79
Drains (new) constructed	28
Drains reconstructed	24
Drains cleared or repaired.....	13
Disconnecting Traps inserted	17
Inspection Chambers constructed	55
New connections made to sewer	9
Gulley Traps fixed (to replace obsolete traps, etc.)	84
Soil pipes repaired or new provided.....	15
Fresh air inlets or ventilation pipes repaired or new provided	33
Waste-pipes renewed, trapped, disconnected, etc.	12
Sinks provided.....	21
Baths and Basins provided	7

WATER-CLOSETS—

Newly constructed	35
Basins and Traps renewed.....	75
Flushing cisterns provided	56
Apartments cleansed and lime-whitened...	59
Otherwise improved	30

EARTH-CLOSETS—

Newly constructed	11
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URINALS—

Newly constructed	4
Improved	2
Abolished (Insanitary)	3

PRIVIES—

Converted into water-closets or earth-closets	20
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SEWAGE DISPOSAL—

Cesspools abolished.....	5
Cesspools improved	4
Manure tanks (new) constructed	3
Sewage purification plants installed.....	1

WATER SUPPLY—

Wells cleansed or repaired.....	7
Wells (new) constructed.....	1
Wells closed	3
Rain-water cisterns cleansed or repaired...	9
Waterworks service provided	10

MISCELLANEOUS—

Dwelling houses cleansed and distempered	64
General improvements to dwelling houses (Dampness remedied, yards paved, floors and windows repaired, etc.)	46
Overcrowding abated	4
Dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined.....	3
Stores, etc. disused for habitation.....	4
Cowsheds and Stables cleansed and lime- whitened	12
Cowsheds (new) constructed	2
General improvements to Dairy Farms ...	8
Dairies and Milkshops cleansed and lime- whitened	6
Dairies (new) constructed	2

Wash-houses provided to dairies	4
Bakehouses cleansed, lime-whitened and otherwise improved.....	11
Sanitary dustbins (new) provided.....	36
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed,.....	13
Lanes and Yards cleansed.....	8
Fowl runs, etc., removed from vicinity of houses	6

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE S. DART, Jun.,

States' Sanitary Inspector.

*To the President and Members of the States Sanitary
Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending 1926, upon the Sanitary District known as No. 2. (Western).

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

175 Inspections and 341 re-inspections were made of Dwelling Houses, Tenements, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Schools, Bakehouses, Workshops, Farms, etc.

220 Appointments have been kept upon the various sites with owners, Agents, or Contractors to give specifications for different works, and 341 visits were made to supervise works in progress, detailed under sanitary notice.

CLERICAL WORK.

87 Preliminary Notices, and 17 Sanitary Notices direct through the Constables of the Parishes were served upon the responsible persons of property, to remedy various nuisances and defects.

99 additional communications were written, and 11 special reports made upon larger properties.

WATER SUPPLY AND ANALYSIS.

Original Samples. 42 Samples of water have been taken from wells, rain water cisterns, springs, etc., either for the investigation of Infectious Disease, or on complaint.

21 samples were for chemical analysis, 14 of which were not satisfactory, and 21 samples for bacteriological analysis, 15 of which showed contamination with sewage organisms.

These samples cover 17 wells and 4 rain water cisterns. Out of these only 3 wells proved to contain water of sufficient purity to be passed chemically and bacteriologically.

Two waters from wells proved to contain lead and zinc in solution. These are being dealt with.

5 wells were closed, upon recommendation.

AFTER CLEANSING AND PROTECTING OF WELLS.

17 samples of water were taken after cleansing and protecting of wells, 9 for chemical analysis, and 8 for bacteriological analysis. These samples cover 11 wells and one spring. The water from 6 of the wells and spring proved to be satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically. This shows how much good can be obtained by ordinary cleansing, and removal of the sources of pollution.

Rain water cisterns were emptied and cleansed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

21 cases on Infectious Disease were investigated. A case of Paratyphoid occurred upon a Dairy Farm, which made it necessary to stop the milk supply temporarily.

BAKEHOUSES.

16 inspections have been made of bakehouses. It would be a pleasure to see voluntary and periodical limewashing taking place.

HOUSING.

112 Dwelling Houses, Boarding Houses and Tenements have been inspected.

Two houses were condemned and closed as being unfit for human habitation. Before such action was taken the owners were given opportunity to put the property in order, but in both cases the owners were not prepared to spend any reasonable amount, and did prefer to have the property closed.

The defects found upon these properties were :—

HOUSE No. 1.

House roof so leaky that bracken had to be put in the loft to absorb water. Walls damp, floors, windows, and plaster defective, The main beam in kitchen, supporting loft was leaving the outer wall. Generally dirty. The well water was grossly contaminated and gave off most offensive odours. The privy so dilapidated and foul that it was almost impossible to reach same without walking through liquid excrements.

HOUSE No. 2.

House roof so leaky that water ran down the walls, and staircase. Receptacles had also to be placed in the bedroom to catch water. The roof supports were saturated. The drainage system in the basement was broken and defective giving off most offensive odours. The internal and external wall plaster was defective. Walls were very damp. Obsolete rain water cistern in scullery containing stagnant water. Obsolete and foul type of closets without flushing apparatus. The well water was contaminated.

In housing, particularly of the working classes, there remains much to be done. There are dozens of cottages consisting of two, three or four rooms which should be condemned as being unfit for human habitation. Attempts are made due, to the housing shortage to put this type of house in repair, but in most cases these cottages present the same old sorry appearance after about twelve months occupation. In the past very little has been spent upon this type of property in repairs, and in most cases several re-inspections have to be made before it is possible to persuade the owners to carry out any repairs.

The blame for many of the dilapidations is usually put upon the tenant, and in a few cases this may be so, but the tenant is not responsible for the grosser dilapidations. Owners are of the opinion that this class of tenant will be destructive wherever they are housed, but it can be proved that they will, in the majority of cases, respond wonderfully to new and better environments. A house should be a home, and not merely a place to which one returns when desiring food and sleep.

Through the lack of regulations for new buildings, Cottages continue to be erected upon sites which are already congested.

Overcrowding is a problem which, under the present house shortage, is impossible to solve.

Houses let in tenements are in abundance, and are in many cases unsuitable as such.

Certain slum properties have at last been provided with suitable sanitary accommodation, and a wholesome supply of water. The conditions that existed upon these properties were appalling, and to get modified and efficient schemes carried out was one of the most unpleasant duties experienced during my 14 years service as a Public Health Official.

IMPROVEMENTS TO DWELLING HOUSES.

1. Houses which have been cleansed	30
2. Houses which have been painted externally	12
3. Houses from which vermin has been removed	3
4. House re-roofed repaired and made weatherproof	13
5. Improvements to external dilapidations, so as to prevent dampness, such as renewing plaster, rain, water pipes, etc...	21

6.	Improvements to internal dilapidations, such as renewing floors, walls, ceiling plaster, etc.	26
7.	Windows renewed, repaired, etc.....	15
8.	Overcrowding abated	1
9.	Houses reconstructed	1
10.	Airgrates fixed to ventilate floors.....	5
11.	Houses closed and condemned.....	2
12.	Houses supplied with waterworks service	26
Total.....		<u>156</u>

DAIRIES.

Application has been made for one transfer of registration, two new dairies, and one milk shop, under the *Règlement sur le Débit du Lait*. Certificates were granted in all cases after the general requirements had been carried out.

26 Inspections were made of dairies during the year.

DAIRY FARMS.

116 Inspections and re-inspections have been made of Dairy Farms as a result of complaints, and bacteriological analysis of three samples of milk, which proved to be dirty.

As in previous years it cannot be said that dairy farms are the cleanest of places. In many cases the cowsheds are low, dark, ill ventilated and overcrowded, making cleanliness almost impossible. One case was met with where the cowshed had direct communication with the dairy, in fact, a dilapidated wooden partition was the only means of separation. On the other side of the dairy was the kitchen. In addition to this the farmer admitted that his children used the cowshed as a lavatory. No doubt this is where the butter obtained its special noted flavour.

In view of such circumstances it must be agreed how difficult it is to attempt to attain a good standard.

There are one or two farms where transformation scenes have been accomplished, but in the majority of cases, the owners are out to spend the absolute minimum and it is very difficult to know what to do for the best in these times of financial hardship.

IMPROVEMENTS TO DAIRY FARMS.

1.	Dairies provided where non existed.....	2
2.	Existing dairies cleansed, repaired, etc....	1
3.	Cowsheds and stables limewashed, etc.....	10
4.	Catchpits removed from cowsheds	11
5.	Cowsheds, stables and pigstyes properly drained, gully traps fixed, etc.....	19
6.	Additional light and ventilation provided to cowsheds	3
7.	Floors re-laid, grouted, etc.	6
8.	Stalls re-newed	7
9.	Manure pits constructed, renovated, etc...	3
10.	Liquid manure cisterns built.....	3
11.	Foul privies converted into water closets..	5
12.	Foul privies converted into pail closets...	2
Total.....		<u>72</u>

PORTELET HOLIDAY CAMP.

The camp was again in occupation during the season. Periodical inspections were made and affairs found to be fairly satisfactory.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Nature of Sample.	Samples taken.	Genuine.	Remarks.
Milk	22	21	One sample contained 5 grains per gallon of boric acid. Three were suspicious. All were kept under observation. Further samples taken & all found satisfactory.
Coffee	2	2	
Coffee & Chicory	1	1	Contained 48% Chicory.
Black Treacle.....	1	1	Arsenic within prescribed limits.
Golden Syrup.....	1	1	do. do.
Ground Sugar ...	1	11	
Mustard	1		
Totals	30	29	

As a result of an article in the local press, stating that a cargo of potatoes was lying in the harbour in a stinking condition, and upon request of the Merchants concerned, the cargo containing 120 tons was inspected, and found to be perfectly fit for human consumption.

18 bunches of bananas were inspected, 15 of which were found to be unfit for human consumption, and were condemned and destroyed.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TABLES.

DRAINAGE.

1.	Drains completely remodelled	16
2.	Obsolete traps removed.....	21
3.	Gully traps, grease traps fixed, etc.....	71
4.	Manholes constructed on line of drain.....	33
5.	Weaver traps or interceptor traps inserted	14
6.	New connections made to the sewers.....	8
7.	Drains unchoked	8
8.	Rain water pipes renewed or repaired.....	28
9.	Cesspools constructed or renovated.....	2

10.	Cesspools abolished	3
11.	Modified sewage purification plants installed	6
12.	Old brick drains abolished.....	6

PLUMBING WORK.

1.	Old soil pipes and ventilation shafts removed	6
2.	Cast iron or lead soil pipes fixed.....	6
3.	Ventilation shafts fixed. (Cast iron).....	11
4.	Fresh air inlets fixed to drains.....	13
5.	Lead traps fixed to sinks, baths, etc.....	86
6.	Flushing cisterns fixed to water closets...	29
7.	Flushing cisterns repaired.....	2
8.	Baths, wash-hand basins, etc. made to discharge over gully traps.....	17
9.	Pumps fitted to wells	2
10.	Wash-hand basins fixed	3

IMPROVEMENTS TO CONVENIENCES.

1.	Obsolete closet pans abolished.....	35
2.	Up-to-date closet basins fixed.....	50
3.	New closets constructed	2
4.	Old stone sinks removed	3
5.	New glazed sinks fixed	6
6.	Baths fixed	2
7.	Windows or skylights fixed to closets.....	50
8.	Closets renovated or limewashed.....	42
9.	Foul privies converted into pail closets...	4
10.	Foul privies and closets abolished	7
11.	Urinals constructed	3

Complaints were received of the rat nuisance upon properties. In all instances the drainage system was inspected and old brick drains or open

drain inlets found. There is no doubt that this vermin generally gains access to private properties through the defective and obsolete drainage systems that exist. Two cases may be quoted. 1st. Complaints of rats gaining access to a garden through the ground. The drains were exposed at a depth of four feet, and an old defective brick drain exposed 2nd. Row of five closets. It was no uncommon thing, when one entered a compartment to see two or three rats disappear down the closet basin. All these closets possessed obsolete basins, without traps. Since these defects have been remedied no complaints have been received.

The disposal of sewage in the Country Parishes has proved a great difficulty. One has only to walk along the country roads, on Monday's preferably, to see where the washing water goes. Cess-pools for up-to-date properties are useless, particularly so when there is no system of emptying. Owners expect us to prepare for them systems of efficient disposal at practically no cost, and certainly no future trouble, under the most difficult conditions.

Other nuisances have been abated, such as Cowsheds, Pigstyes, etc. draining direct into the public road. This type of nuisance appears to have been tolerated since the buildings were constructed, and it is surprising to me why the Parochial officials have not taken any action.

ORDINARY NUISANCES ABATED.

1.	Foul accumulations removed	9
2.	Poultry, etc. removed	3
3.	Horse stables condemned.....	1
4.	Horse stables limewashed.....	1
5.	Manure pits improved	1
6.	Wash-houses limewashed and improved...	8

7.	Bakehouses improved and limewashed ...	6
8.	Yards concreted or gravelled	6
9.	Dust bins provided.....	12
10.	Smoke tests and water tests applied to drains	31
11.	Miscellaneous nuisances abated	23
Total.....		<u>101</u>

The number of improvements shewn in the various tables are not as numerous as one would like, but it must be explained that all these remedies have been attained by the use of tact and perseverance, and this method in many cases has proved to be a long and trying one. No legal proceedings were taken.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I should again like to thank the Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. C. S. Dart, for their support in the carrying out of my duties.

Yours obediently,

LEONARD HAMMOND,

States' Sanitary Inspector.

9th May 1927.



